L2 ANSWER 49 OF 63 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 19

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:483874 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799783077
TITLE: RGDN peptide interaction with endothelial alpha-5-beta-1 integrin causes sustained endothelin -dependent vasoconstriction of rat skeletal muscle arterioles.
AUTHOR(S): Mogford, Jon E.; Davis, George E.; Meininger, Gerald A. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. Physiol., Reynold's Med. Build., Texas A and M Univ. Health Sci. Cent., College Station, TX 77843, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1997) Vol. 100, No. 6, pp. 1647-1653.
CODEN: JCINAO. ISSN: 0021-9738.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Nov 1997
Last Updated on STN: 7 Nov 1997

AB The ability of an integrin-binding Arg-Gly-Asp-Asn (RGDN)-containing peptide to influence vascular tone by interacting with the alpha-5-beta-1 integrin was studied using rat skeletal muscle arterioles. After blockade of beta-3 integrin function, isolated arterioles with spontaneous tone showed concentration-dependent vasoconstrictions to topical application of GRGDNP, a peptide that shows a greater ability to interact with alpha-5-beta-1 than with alpha-v-beta-3. The constriction to GRGDNP (2.1 mM) was inhibited by blocking alpha-5 integrin function, and was intensified by blocking beta-3 integrin function. In contrast, GRGDSP, a peptide that interacts better with alpha-v-beta-3, was unable to induce sustained constrictions. Removal of the endothelium abolished the vasoconstriction in response to GRGDNP, suggesting that the response was due to release of an endothelium-dependent factor. Indeed, blockade of ET-A endothelin receptors with BQ-610 (1 mu-M), similar to removal of the endothelium and alpha-5 integrin blockade, inhibited the vasoconstriction. These data indicate that interaction of RGD peptides, and in particular the RGDN sequence with endothelial cell alpha-5-beta-1, causes endothelin-mediated arteriolar vasoconstriction. These results indicate that integrins are novel signaling receptors within the vascular wall that affect vasomotor tone, and may play an important role in vascular control.

TI RGDN peptide interaction with endothelial alpha-5-beta-1 integrin causes sustained endothelin-dependent vasoconstriction of rat skeletal muscle arterioles.

L2 ANSWER 53 OF 63 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:270943 PROMT
TITLE: Texas Biotechnology obtains endothelin A receptor and integrin alpha-4/beta-1 inhibitor patents
SOURCE: BIOTECH Patent News, (1 May 1996) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0898-2813.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 290
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Texas Biotechnology Corporation (Houston, TX; 713-796-8822) announced it was issued United States patents protecting two of its key scientific programs. Patents were issued relating to the Texas Biotechnology endothelin A receptor antagonist program as well as its VCAM/VLA-4 program.

United States Patent 5,514,691 relates to the series of endothelin A receptor antagonists which have recently moved into pre-clinical development. This patent represents additional coverage for the Texas Biotechnology endothelin receptor antagonist program. United States Patent number 5,464,853, issued on November 7, 1995 covers composition and medicinal use for the series of Texas Biotechnology endothelin B receptor antagonists.

The company also announced the issuance of a patent for a series of VCAM/VLA-4 inhibitors. United States Patent 5,510,332 is entitled "A process to inhibit binding of the integrin alpha-4 beta-1 VLA-4 to VCAM-1 or fibrinectin and linear peptides therefore" and was issued April 23, 1996. The integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is also referred to as VLA-4. TBC 772, a VCAM/VLA-4 inhibitor, is in late-stage research.

Texas Biotechnology is developing acute care cardiovascular therapeutics targeting such diseases as thrombosis, congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and reperfusion injury. The lead compound, NOVASTAN (argatroban), is in Phase III clinical trials for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia at more than 100 centers in the United States. NOVASTAN is also in Phase II trials as an adjunct to thrombolytics in acute myocardial infarction at more than 75 centers in five countries.

Texas Biotechnology intends to file Investigational New Drug applications for TBC 11251, an endothelin A receptor antagonist, and TBC 1269, a selectin antagonist, both small-molecule therapeutics, in 1996. The company is also generating important leads in research directed toward inhibiting cell adhesion, growth factors and programmed cell death.

TI Texas Biotechnology obtains endothelin A receptor and integrin alpha-4/beta-1 inhibitor patents

L2 ANSWER 54 OF 63 COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:178015 NLDB
TITLE: Texas Biotechnology obtains endothelin A receptor and integrin alpha-4/beta-1 inhibitor patents
SOURCE: BIOTECH Patent News, (1 May 1996) Vol. 10, No. 5. ISSN: 0898-2813.
PUBLISHER: BIOTECH Patent News
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 290
TI Texas Biotechnology obtains endothelin A receptor and integrin alpha-4/beta-1 inhibitor patents

L2 ANSWER 62 OF 63 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:16312 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199344004512
TITLE: Role of integrins on endothelin (ET-1)-induced polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) adhesion to the endothelium.
AUTHOR(S): Farre, A. Lopez; Riesco, A.; Espinosa, G.; Digiuni, E.; Alvarez, V.; Monton, M.; Gallego, M.; Casado, S.; Madrid, F. Sanchez; Caramelo, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Hosp. de la Princesa, Madrid, Spain
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, (1992) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 629.
Meeting Info.: 25th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Nephrology, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, November 15-18, 1992. J AM SOC NEPHROL.
CODEN: JASNEU. ISSN: 1046-6673.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1992
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1992

TI Role of integrins on endothelin (ET-1)-induced polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) adhesion to the endothelium.